

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY R. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE, MD. AUGUST 4, 1835.

Vol. II

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER.**

and is published at this office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1835.

The present number of our paper contains the 4th Essay of the series of Mr. Abednego Robinson, on grasses, and treats of several species of native grasses. We need not call the particular attention of agricultural readers to it, as its interest will challenge that without any remark of ours.

We have received a most valuable communication from an esteemed correspondent, of St. Mary's county, on the subject of the state of agriculture in that and other tobacco growing counties of Maryland, and we regret that, owing to the pre-engagement of our columns, we cannot give it in this number. It is replete with valuable information, sound discriminating judgment, and wholesome suggestions—and what adds to their value, they are expressed with that perspicuity, grasp of thought, and familiar knowledge of the subjects touched, which carry conviction home. We shall give it in our next, and hope we shall often be honored by similar favors from the same distinguished source.

We insert to-day a highly interesting letter from an esteemed correspondent of *Lehigh county, Pennsylvania*, on the subject of the prospects of the crops, the effect of the frosts upon the fruit trees during the last winter, and the general agricultural productions of the county. We need say nothing upon the intelligent character of the writer, his letter bespeaks him at once educated and observant. The fact he mentions in relation to the exemption of such corn fields as were ploughed last winter from the ravages of the cut worm, is one which will command attention. The remarks which he makes upon the effects of lime and clover upon the agricultural industry of *Lehigh county*, in arresting the desertion of its second and third-rate land for the west, should awaken serious reflection in the minds of those who have it in contemplation to abandon their homes. We conjure them to follow the noble example

of the good people of *Lehigh*. We return our thanks to our correspondent, and hope he will continue to favor us with his enlightened views on all subjects connected with the objects and business of agriculture.

The following extracts from letters we have received from correspondents in *North and South Carolina*, shew that the citizens of these states are becoming sensible of the importance of entering into the *Silk culture*, and when we say that we rejoice at it from the very bottom of our heart, we but convey a faint idea of the pleasurable emotions which the intelligence inspires. We have not room for further remarks, but refer the reader to the extracts which follow.

Extract from a letter from a correspondent, dated
Chesterfield county, South Carolina,
July 17th, 1835.

"Finding that I cannot get the *Morus Multicaulis* seed, I have concluded to try the *White or Italian Mulberry*, and will thank you to send me the worth of the enclosed. There are hundreds of our citizens, females, who can hardly make out to keep the bone greased by their present employment, spinning, weaving, &c., and I think from the small experience I have had in the raising of silk worms, that this branch of industry will afford them at once delightful and more profitable employment. Many of our females among the poorer class are under the necessity of working in the cotton fields. This has always crossed the grain with me, and I have most ardently hoped that they might find some less laborious employment that would yield them as much or more profit: and I now look forward to better times in this poor country. The common *Mulberry* grows wild in great abundance in this section of the state, and cocoons of a fine quality have been procured from worms fed on them."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, dated

"Currituck county, North Carolina,"
July 22d, 1835.

The papers came duly to hand, and the same mail brought your letter of the 29th June, in which you so forcibly and so justly point to the culture of the *Mulberry tree* as an object of primary importance to the future prosperity of the original confederacy. I have long been convinced that silk must and would ultimately become an important item in the productions of this state, and have looked to it as an article that would claim an exemption from the onerous taxes of transportation and factorage, with which from the peculiar feature of our inland waters our heavy staples are

burthened, and from that largely proportional consumption by the operative producers, that weigh so heavily upon the corn farmers.

"And with a view of giving the thing an impetus," I think I will sow some of the seed of the *white Italian mulberry* next spring, if I can get them from your place: and should be glad to know if those of the *Morus Multicaulis* could also be obtained."

"We move slowly here in the march of agricultural improvement, and two or three unsuccessful attempts have been made to get up a society for its advancement. I have now, however, hit upon a plan which I look to as most likely to conduce to the attainment of the object in view, and which is nothing more nor less than to make an effort to extend the circulation of your valuable publication in this region. You will send me three sets commencing with the volume."

We learn from a circular, that with the present number of the *Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, "all editorial control over its contents and all personal interest in the work ceases" on the part of Mr. John S. Skinner, its projector, and late proprietor and editor. This work, as Mr. S. observes, was "commenced as was the *American Farmer*, without pioneer or patron, with a view to advance important interests which had been theretofore without any special advocate," and when we say, that under such circumstances, he succeeded with both works, we pay a proud and well deserved compliment to his genius and talents. At the moment when Mr. Skinner commenced the *American Farmer*, the business of husbandry was at its lowest ebb: an exhausted soil, and barren fields, those certain emblems of bad culture, greeted the eye in every direction in the old states—the ardor of the agriculturist was repressed by ill-requited toils, and he proceeded with his labors desponding and broken down in spirits. Such was the gloomy situation of things when Mr. S. commenced his first labors in the cause of the tillers of the earth; and besides the difficulties here presented, he had to encounter the prejudices of centuries. Men had grown up wedged to the ways of their ancestors. The odds were fearful; but most lustily did he contend against them; and if he failed in winning all from the injurious systems of their forefathers, his harvest has been one prolific of good, as is attested by those countless fields, reclaimed from their worn-out condition, which now teem with luxuriant crops, returning to their proprietors the

most ample remuneration for all the money and labor bestowed upon their regeneration, and adding millions of value to their annual productions.

Nor has Mr. Skinner been less successful in promoting the objects he had in view, when he projected the excellent work from which he has but just retired. In every direction where it has found its way—and its racy and spirited pages have introduced it to the notice of almost every farmer and planter of taste—he has infused his own ardent feelings, and enthusiastic admiration of the noblest of animals, into the minds of his readers. And his good works did not stop there: for, by establishing a just standard of value, he gave such an increased appreciation to this particular species of property, as eminently to promote the pecuniary interests of those engaged in raising of horses and other valuable animals.

When a gentleman whose labors have been thus successful—thus distinguished for their usefulness—retires from a post he has so adorned, he carries with him into retirement, a consciousness of having deserved, as he will receive, the gratitude of his country; and we are sure that the best wishes of his editorial brethren will be freely offered up, that his future prosperity, health and happiness may be unchequered by “painful incidents” either of a mental or physical character, and could their aspirations be gratified to the extent of their kind feelings, we are certain his pathway henceforth would be unstrewn with a single thorn.

The editorial duties of the *Turf Register* will be, hereafter, in charge of Mr. Gideon B. Smith, who has for some years been intimately connected with the paper, and engaged in its editorial management, and whose successful career as the editor of the *American Farmer*, has made his fine talents familiar to the American public, and of course renders our feeble tribute to his worth and ability superfluous; but this we may be permitted to say—that if the future patronage of the work should not be equal to the wishes of its friends, we feel assured it will not be because of any want of capacity or devotion on the part of its conductor.

TICKS ON LAMBS.—The enlightened editor of the *Cultivator*, recommends a decoction of tobacco to destroy ticks on lambs, and we have no doubt of the excellence of the remedy. But we think one more effective might be found in that highly aromatic herb, the *Pennyroyal*. We say more effective, not because we doubt that the tobacco water would destroy the ticks, for we know that it would; but in addition to removing or des-

troying those which might be on a sheep at the time of its being washed, the aroma of the *Pennyroyal*, would adhere to the carcass and fleece of the animal for a considerable time afterwards, and thus act as a *preventive* to future annoyance, long after the tobacco would have become inert and inoperative. It is well known that no tick will come nigh any thing impregnated with this eminently pungent member of the herb family. With many sportsmen, its application is familiar to their pointers and setters, with the two-fold object of preventing annoyance from ticks, and of driving off the herds of flees which congregate on their hides. A few drops of the essential oil of *Pennyroyal*, placed judiciously over a dog, is sufficient to clear out an army of these hopping annoyers, who decamp as promptly as would a discreet calculating gentleman from a house infected with the plague.

AN APPEAL

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE OLD STATES PARTICULARLY.

Among the many wagons conveying movers to the West, which daily pass through this town, was one on Tuesday attended by thirty-five persons, twenty-six of whom were upon it, the others followed on foot. They were five families from the western shore of Maryland, who had united in chartering a single wagon, the upper loading of which was bedding piled to the height of 12 feet from the ground, on the top of which 26 women and children were perched. On the next day, four families, containing 29 persons, with a single wagon, followed from the same neighborhood.—*Wheeling Gazette*.

We know not what effect such paragraphs have upon the feelings of others, but for ourself we can, in sincerity and truth, aver, that they cause the blood to course through our veins with more than icy-coldness. We love, we trust, our whole country with all the ardor of genuine patriotism; but as all human affections have their grades and degrees, so are ours regulated with respect to that particular member of the great American family of states, in which it was our humble lot to be born. For Maryland, we cherish an affection which we will not name; and although we rejoice with all the warmth of young-love in the advance of any member of the confederacy in the march of prosperity and greatness, when we see any such evidences of the downward course of things in the “old thirteen”—that glorious galaxy, whose chivalry and blood was the price of our freedom—as is to be found in the paragraph which forms our text, we confess it makes us sick at heart. What is the spectacle presented? In two short days, sixty-four of our citizens, from the same neighborhood, are seen passing through

a single town on the Ohio, wending their way to the far west, or southwest, and how many there are who will follow, our imagination cannot conceive; for it is but a few months since, we heard of a gentleman from one of the lower counties on the western shore of this state, who was deputed as an agent for thirty-five families to go to the West, to seek out an eligible location for them to emigrate to. But why do they leave those green fields—those cherished haunts of their childhood? Why do they depart from the soil whereon their forefathers dwelt for centuries? Why do they desert those sacred fane, in which their ancestors and themselves have so often, and so long, offered up their anthems and their prayers to Him, who listens in mercy and decides in justice? Have those green fields, those haunts, that soil, and those fane, no longer any hold upon their affections? Do not the associations of early life—do not those connexions formed in the spring-tide of their existence, never cross their minds?—do not those fond recollections of earlier and more lasting friendships, remind them of the thrice hallowed scenes which were once so dear to them? If reflections such as we have described, do not obtrude upon the thoughts of those whose eyes are cast towards the setting sun, there is no hope left—for human nature is not what we took her to be: she is more obdurate than marble—colder than the arms of death. But if these thoughts do sometimes steal over their minds, there may still be hope that all may yet be well—that the tide of emigration which almost threatens to take from many of the middle and southern members of the old states, the healthful, the industrious, the enterprising and the young, may be stayed, and that those who have contemplated breaking away from the ties of their youthful and more mature age, may be prevailed upon to abandon their intentions, and once more turn their thoughts towards the improvement of the loved soil that gave them birth. Ask those who have gone, or are going west, why they have left, or intend to leave, their native hills, and they will tell you “the soil is worn out.” We admit that much of it is worn out, and that in numerous instances its products do not repay the toil and expense of cultivation; but then this is not the fault of the soil; it was all originally kind, much of it fertile, and yielded generous returns for the labor bestowed upon it. Bad tillage, an injurious system of cultivation, and too long continuance in exhausting crops, have brought it to its present deteriorated state; but this, certainly, does not justify the conclusion that its former fertility cannot be restored. We believe that all of those worn out

fields can be thus restored by the adoption of a judicious system of culture; and that such as are within the reach of the advantages of those resuscitating beds of shell and other marl, in the idle water districts, may be carried far beyond the highest point of their original fruitfulness, and that too, at a cost which will bear no comparison with the increased amount and value of the produce which may be raised from a given quantity of land. If this be practicable, should not the whisperings of patriotism—the veneration for ancient and present associations—those ties which bind man to the place of his birth—should not these, admonish him to make one noble, one generous effort in its behalf? This question is so simple as not to admit of debate—every virtuous and ennobling impulse of the heart responds warm, a sincere, an ardent affirmative. They call upon us, one and all, to make that effort.—Who is there among us, whose fortune it may have been to have been born in one of the old states—of those states which laid the foundation of human liberty—no matter how humble his sphere of life—that does not feel the distinction an enviable one? When we say this, we mean nothing disparaging to the new states—those vigorous and patriotic scions of the old stock—for God knows we love them *all*, in sincerity and singleness of heart. Then let each and all of those whom we address, turn with renewed affection—with renovated regard, and an unswerving determination, to make another manly effort, one which shall be alike worthy of ourselves and of our respective states. The rotation of crops, wherever tried, with the aid of clover and plaster alone, in many instances, have wrought wonders in the way of meliorating the condition of the soil, and where lime, and an economical and discreet husbanding, and application of those manures produced on estates, have been adopted, the improvement has been still the more manifest. Lime, it will probably be said, is costly—it is costly, in one sense, to all who have to purchase it—to many whose localities are remote from its deposits, its obtainment may be said to be impracticable; but to those who live within a distance accessible to navigation, its first cost, whether that be twelve or twenty-five cents the bushel, is not, and should not be, an object; for it will pay an interest of more than an hundred per cent. So also would the marl prove cheap to such as can procure it, so as to have it delivered on their fields at these prices; and we have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence, which shews that in some situations within the marl districts, it can be delivered on the landings of many gen-

tleman, at from 6 to 8 cents, and in some situations, more favorably located, at 4 cents the bushel. No one acquainted with the fructifying properties of marl, will question the correctness of our assertion, when we state, that by the application of from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre, according to the degree of exhaustion of the soil to which it is to be applied, its rate of yield may be raised from its present depressed state, to from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; in favorable seasons, that of corn to from 8 to 10 bbls., and other articles of produce in like proportions. The first cost of either lime, shells, marl, or ashes, should not deter any farmer from trying their efficacy, where they do not exceed the prices named, as there can be no question but that the investment would prove safe, and of lasting benefit to him who may make it. The farmers on *Long Island*, New York, pay from 6 to 10 cents a bushel for leached ashes, then have to pay freight for fifteen or twenty miles of water carriage, and the expense of land transportation from 5 to 6 miles, and still grow rich. The *modus operandi*, is easy of solution. By the use of these ashes they make one acre produce what it formerly required *three* to do, and thus they save the expense of cultivation and of labor on *two* acres, together with the interest on the value of the land.

But there is another field open to those who desire to remain—a *field* rich in promise, and which should gratify even the most exorbitant thirst for the accumulation of wealth. We allude to the *SILK CULTURE*—a business which, if well conducted, is calculated of itself, to make every owner of a small farm *comfortable*, each holder of a large one *rich*—we use both terms in their broad and most ample sense. As we have before remarked, by the adoption of this as a branch of husbandry, those very worn-out fields—which are now driving the people of *NEW JERSEY*, *MARYLAND*, *VIRGINIA*, *NORTH CAROLINA*, and *SOUTH CAROLINA*, to seek homes among strangers, and encounter all the hardships and privations incident to new and border settlements—may be converted into so many mines of wealth. We ask no man to go into it as an exclusive business—we desire no one to risk the support of his family upon it; but we do ask—we do *conjure* every one, who still clings with affection to his first home—to his birth place—to engage in it as a *part* of his business. Let those who can afford to *buy the trees* from the various nurseries in our country, *buy them and commence the work*, so that the influence of their example may be felt and followed. Let those who cannot afford to make an outlay for the *trees*, buy one, two, three

or four ounces of the *Morus Alba*—the White or Italian mulberry, and begin the raising of the trees for themselves. Let those who cannot spare a larger quantity of land than one acre, appropriate *that*, to the culture of the mulberry, and let each, according to his ability, set in mulberry, whatever number of acres, which, to him, may seem fit and proper, from the number named, to *fifty*, either in hedges or standard trees, and we pledge ourselves, that if those plantations of the mulberry be nurtured with care, and turned to the advantage of which they are susceptible, the necessity for emigration will cease to exist in any of the middle or southern states,—there is not an acre of those very lands about to be deserted, that may not thus, in silk culture, be made to produce more than twice as much in value as any western, or south western lands which might be procured, if cultivated in the present staples of those states. Why then go beyond the boundary of domestic comfort in search of the land which abounds in the elements of wealth, when *that land* is at your own door, if you but improve the resources which God has placed within your reach? Let us test it by the results of experience. An acre of mulberry trees, full grown, will feed 540,000 worms, and these, as 3,000 cocoons are equal to a pound of silk, will make, if properly attended to, 180 lbs. which when reeled, at the very *lowest* calculation, would be worth \$4 per lb., equal to \$720. Now let us see what would be the expense attending the feeding of the worms. The experience of Europe, as well as that of our own country, show that 2 persons are competent to feed *one million* of worms the first week, 4 the second, 3 the third, and from 16 to 20 the remainder of the time, which for the sake of data, we will set down at 2 weeks more. This we wish it recollected, is the

* We recommend the *Morus Alba*, not that we would not give the preference to the *Morus Multicaulis*, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities to make its introduction general. We believe it very far superior to all other kinds of the mulberry tribe; but we are not certain, though we could wish to believe otherwise, that, for some years at least, we shall have to depend chiefly upon the first named, for a supply of food for the silk worm, and, indeed, perhaps until the trees of the latter are sufficiently aged to produce seed. The Italians have for centuries made a most beautiful rich and glossy silk from it; we see no possible reason why we cannot do so likewise, and we are for going to work with that which is at present attainable, in preference to waiting for hopes that may never be realized.—We know that the Italian mulberry withstands our climate—we know the worm eats it kindly, and we know it makes good silk, and that should suffice.

calculation of the number of hands requisite to attend to 1,000,000 worms, but as we wish in all charges against the culture, to be rather over than under the amount, we shall tax the 540,000 worms with the expense of almost twice that number for attendants. And now let us see how the account will stand.

Dr.		Cr.	
Interest on 1 acre land, value at \$20 at 6 per cent.		By 190 lbs. of Silk at \$4 per lb.	
Interest on laboratory, valued at \$300 at 6 per cent.			\$720
Hire of 2 men 5 weeks at \$6 per month each.			30 00
Hire of 2 men 4 weeks at \$11 per week.			15 00
Hire of 2 women 4 weeks, at \$3 per month.			15 00
Hire of 2 women 4 weeks, at \$3 per month.			6 00
Hire of 4 women 3 weeks at \$3 per week.			12 00
Hire of 13 children from 7 to 14 years old, 3 weeks at \$1 per week.			9 00
Their board at \$1 per week.			18 00
Balance as per count.			24 00
			24 00
			\$563 80
			\$720 00
			By balance or clear profit on 1 acre in the silk culture.
			\$563 80

Here then we have as the clear profit resulting from an acre of ground in the silk culture, after making the most liberal allowances for all possible charges accruing—after allowing \$20 for an acre of worn out land, which in many cases would not bring one fourth of that sum, and but seldom more than a moiety, after taxing one acre with nearly the expenses of labor for two, and after putting the silk at the lowest or minimum value—we say after dealing thus hardly with the produce, we have a clear profit on 1 acre thus appropriated, of \$563.80. This calculation allows 3,000 cocoons to make 1 lb. of reeled silk, whereas the experiment of Mr. Elias Frost, of Plainfield, Massa-

chusetts, proved that 1243 yielded him 7½ ounces of silk, when reeled, being rather better than 18½ ounces of silk to 3,000 worms; or of 1 pound to a fraction less than 2,527 worms. This experiment was upon a small scale, it may be said—granted—it was upon a small scale—but by due vigilance, unceasing vigilance, and a proportionate increase of attendants, the same result might be realized to the extent of many acres. We do not wish to conceal the fact from the agricultural community, that those who enter into the silk business must imitate the worm in its toils. He who expects without exertion during their feeding, to realize profit from their labors, had better not engage in it. But if he will give during the very limited period of their probation here—say five weeks—due vigilance, he will, indeed, reap a harvest worthy of his garner.

The calculation of food for the worms is based upon the production of 108 full grown trees, placed on an acre, 20 square feet apart; but the same, or a greater quantity of leaves might be raised on an acre of land planted in hedges six feet apart, the fourth year after sowing the seed, if the seedlings were pushed ahead by manuring and clean cultivation.

We have spoken of worn-out lands being adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree, and we repeat that the experience of Europe shows, that thin sandy or gravelly lands, yield a nutriment which produces the finest, most elastic and glossy silk; but here we would not be understood as wishing to recommend, that the mulberry plant be confined to poor worn-out lands without their being first liberally manured; and whether planted in standard trees, or in hedges, the soil should, most assuredly, be kept in a state of generous tilth for the first four years, by cultivation. Clover between the rows, to be well plastered, and a lay turned in twice during that time, taking care to keep the young plants or trees free from the obstruction of grass or weeds, would be sufficient to ensure their subsequent growth. Potatoes or other roots, as parsnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, or beets, might also be raised between the standard or hedge rows, so that while the mulberry was maturing, the ground appropriated to their culture, could be made to more than repay for all expense attending it. Thus would the bug-bear of having "to wait so long" be stript of its hideousness.

A few words more and we will bring this article to a close. How shall the good work be begun? There are various ways by which it might be. Individuals may, and we hope will, begin it. In the eastern states, it has already been laid hold of in every possible form,—societies, companies, and individuals, are there already exerting their respective capacities to give it motion. In Connecticut alone, four county societies have been specially formed for furthering its culture, since the 1st of March last, and almost daily we see notices of new companies about being formed.—These things are as they should be, and we

would appeal to the pride of the middle and southern states, whose soil and climate are so much better suited to the culture of the mulberry, not to let our eastern and northern brethren outstrip us in this lucrative branch of husbandry, but rather join with them in the generous rivalry of brothers, for the palm of victory. And may we not here ask every agriculturist living in those states immediately interested, to step forward to the rescue. In a business which equally concerns all, none should indulge in indifference of feeling. What we ask, therefore, is, that some gentlemen in each neighborhood, will take an active part and give an "impetus to the ball of the revolution"—it needs but a beginning, and he who shall be foremost in this glorious work of regeneration, will deserve to live in the fondest recollections of his countrymen. The organization of societies for agricultural purposes wherever they have been formed, have conferred blessings, and we enjoy it upon those who possess influence to exert it now; for now is the time when their country needs it.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

As the season has arrived for preparing the ground and sowing Turnip Seed, I have deemed it proper to give the following directions. After twenty-four years' experience, I recommend them as containing the result of my observation in this particular branch of husbandry, and if they should be carefully followed, the turnip crop, which is regarded as an uncertain one, may be rendered a sure and certain one.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible: and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure, such as yard shovellings, &c.; unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to top, rendering the roots hot and spikey.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to. Without good, true seed, all the other labor is lost. I feel that I cannot impress the necessity of procuring good seed, too forcibly upon the mind of the agriculturist, as some persons from mistaken notions of the true character of this excellent root, have adopted the ruinous plan of raising their seed from refuse turnips—now it is well known among practical horticulturists, that if one such turnip be permitted to go to seed among twenty good ones, it will spoil the whole. Indeed, it would be almost as easy a task to raise good turnips from radish seed as from such turnip seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a dis-

agreeable flavour to the seed plant, which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes, to dry them; and for sowing broad cast, I mix a pound of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have the turnip-drill may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighborhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it another stroke with the harrow, and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOEING, &c.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the pound of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order: then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands, sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in the one case, they will be too thick to grow, and in the other, will not grow for want of culture. The large white flat or Norfolk is the best kind for early use; and the ruta бага, and yellow bullock, for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month, and the latter one or two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet.

I should not omit to mention the *Hybrid*, a new variety produced by a cross between the Swedish and *Ruta Бага*. It is superior in size and flavor, and is closer and finer in texture than the latter, and is as rapid in its growth as the White Flat Turnip. It is superior to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very nearly as long as the *Ruta Бага*. The colour is yellow, the shape oblong.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Extract from a letter from an intelligent and highly respectable correspondent of *Lehigh* county, Pennsylvania, dated July 10th, but which did not come to hand till the 27th.

[Communicated for the Farmer & Gardener.]

The prospects of the wheat crops, in our vicinity, are good, the straw however looks rather short. But as to Indian corn the expectation is that the supply will be very scanty. About planting time we had a long spell of dry and cool weather. Some of the seed which had been steeped was found rotten, another part did not sprout till four or five weeks after planting; a great deal of which fell a prey to ants, the rest as soon as it appeared above ground, was attacked by the corn or cut worm. Many farmers have not thought it worth while to harrow their corn, but have ploughed over extensive fields for buckwheat. It is to be remarked that fields which had been ploughed last fall escaped the ravages of the worm. The hay crops likewise were deficient, except on lands in prime order. The cold about the 5th of January, during a complete calm, was from 15 to 20° below zero of Fahrenheit. Along the water courses numbers of apple trees have been destroyed; on low lands, generally, quinces and peach trees are killed, while on the tops of hills and mountains no injury appear to have been suffered at all.—The reverse of all this was witnessed as the consequence of the frost about the middle of May, 1834, when fruit trees in general had cast off their blossoms. At that time vegetation seems to have been afflicted not so much by the frost itself as by the sunshine consequent upon it; and situations near to streams of water afforded shelter by the fog which was seen to rise there. Northampton and Lehigh counties south of the Blue Mountains' ridge, may be called a wheat country. But as a whole it is inferior to Lancaster and Dauphin counties, &c. and embraces a great variety of soils. In speaking more particularly of Lehigh county, it may be assumed, that the introduction of the use of lime in farming, and the culture of clover about 20 years ago, wrought a most salutary revolution, and saved the second and third rate lands from being deserted for the far west. Ever since that period agriculture is rising. Every summer adds to the number of solid and capacious barns, and old ones are enlarged. A considerable part of the county, especially on the borders of the Lehigh and its tributaries, is limestone land, but the trouble and expense of carting the stones the distance of 14 miles is not thought too much, thus almost the whole of our county is provided with this commodity. As soon as winter sets in, or as often as during summer the other farm operations are suspended, the quarries present a lively scene, and waggons or sledges are seen toiling along up and down through the country, broken and hilly as it is in many parts. The consequence is, that you see beautiful farms not only in hollow lands, but in situations where you never would look for them, on the tops of the mountains as well as on their declivities. Wheat however is not the only staple article; we produce a great quantity of rye for sale and home consumption, for man and beast; for be it remembered that we eat rye bread in preference, even when we have both sorts on the table. The effect of lime upon rye land is

quick and immediate, hence whoever is improving his land begins with rye. On the Lehigh land, quarried limestones are sold at the quarries for 25 cents per ton. In other sections, the common way is for farmers to do all the labour themselves and pay to the owner of the quarry 5 cents for every ten bushels of quick lime they draw from the kiln, or they engage hands paying to them from 1 to 1½ cents per bushel of quick lime, the hands to find their own tools and powder where necessary—this is in addition to the fees of the owner of the quarry. The work at the kiln to be done by the farmers. If you wish to buy quick lime you can have it deposited on the fields at ten cents per bushel and upwards, according to distances. We put from 40 to 60 bushels on the acre, repeating the operation every five years. From the time that stone coal from Mauch Chunk has been furnished in abundance along the Lehigh canal, and that its use in burning lime has been understood, agriculture has received a new start. Previously, the scarcity of fuel—though rather prospective than actual, operated as a check upon the universal use of lime. Now the coal is mixed with the lime stones, and no more wood is required but what is necessary to ignite the coal, which may be done with 1 or 1½ cords, thus not only a mass of fuel is saved, but a great deal of hard labour,—the coal when once fairly burning requiring no farther attendance.—Timothy is not much raised on dry land, as its effect upon the land is not so beneficial as that of clover. Common rotation, 1st. clover, 2d. Indian corn, 3d. oats or flax, and potatoes, manure, 4th. wheat, 5th & 6th. clover, 7th. wheat, without manure; 20 bushels of wheat—50 bushels of Indian corn, 2 tons of clover per acre, are good crops, though there are many instances of more having been produced. Average somewhat below this. For the benefit of such as wish to sprout a few seeds of Gama Grass, let me add my recipe. Split the seed with a small chisel, put the kernel in a tumbler with sand, keep it moist, and in 3 days, if the seeds are not covered too deeply, the grass appears. The splitting is easily done. The seed of gama grass is in the shape of a cylinder, on the surface of which you will observe a spheric triangle, two sides being formed by seams, and the third by the base of the seed, but the two sides or seams, one not quite connected with the base, make this connection with a chisel or knife, and the triangle will fall out like a trap door, the kernel adhering to it; take care not to separate it further, or injure it, which is very easy to avoid.

NATIVE GRASSES.—ESSAY No. 4.

FRESH THATCH.—I have a species of Grass, which is spontaneous, but not very common, and which never had been cultivated, to my knowledge, before I undertook its culture. A few years ago I sowed some of the seed, a part on moist, and the other on dry ground. It made no appearance that I could perceive the first year, but in mowing over the ground since, I found it had come up, but had made very slow headway, so that I thought but little of it. I took a little more notice of it this year, [1834] as it was increasing among other grasses that were on the decrease, in binding out.

The Fresh Thatch is most frequently found

near salt rivers and marshes—although it is found quite thrifty, miles from the salt water. It first attracted my attention from its large growth, it being leafy and having a lofty appearance. Its common height is about four feet; it has a solid round stalk, a flat leaf, heads out, and its appearance resembles salt thatch very much in almost every particular; differing, however, from the Salt Thatch in not being hollow. It is called by many *fresh thatch*. It is a very heavy fodder when made into hay. *Salt Thatch* affords more fodder from the same bulk than any other grass usually cut with us; but I believe *this is twice as heavy*, and is very good fodder. It is found growing spontaneously, indiscriminately on very moist and on dry ground. That it would produce a large amount of hay if under proper cultivation, I have no doubt;—and as far as my knowledge extends, it never fails of a crop. It roots strong, and never appears the least affected from drought. It is evident that it would produce two good crops in a season if rightly managed. I noticed mine springing immediately up, after being mowed, to about the same height as the first.

This grass came to my knowledge, in the first place, as follows:—In travelling the road through Stratham to Exeter, ten miles from Portsmouth, on the farm of Mr. Taylor, formerly owned by Captain Walter Weeks, now deceased, on a bluff, near where the gravel has been hauled away, and left ten or fifteen feet above the road, may be seen a bed or patch of this grass, growing exactly on the verge of the precipice. I noticed it in this exposed state, the roots hanging down from the turf, where the earth had fallen from them, the soil being rather of an ordinary quality. Seeing it growing here under all these disadvantages, in a *thrifty state*, and knowing for a certainty that it grew on poor, dry ground, I could not but think that the last might be profitably cultivated, and from this patch I got my seed four or five years since. So little of my seed took that I did not think much of the grass since, until last fall, in October,—passing that way, I found the bed of grass to which I have just alluded, had much increased. I took off the heads without leave, believing that I harmed nobody, and determined to give it a more fair trial than heretofore. I therefore, beat out the seed, and sowed it both on dry and moist ground, too late to expect it to vegetate last fall, and reserved a portion of it to sow in the spring, [1855.]

I was conversing with Mr. Samuel Piper, of Stratham, the other day, and mentioned the circumstance, and he recollected the spot of grass very well, and said he had a patch in his field; that it grew very luxuriantly, but he never had thought much about it. I asked him his opinion as to what an acre would produce; and he supposed it would produce at one crop four tons.—My opinion coincided with his, that it would do so under the disadvantages in which the grass was found,—without any pains or expense of culture. We are to consider that this grass, wherever it is found, has skulked along under our fences, and amongst rocks and bushes, and broken into our enclosures, and there suffered to remain, only, by getting foothold among those objects, where it could not be easily surprised by its enemy, with that deadly weapon, the plough, which is sure to

destroy root and branch whenever found in the open field, occupying good ground.

Mr. Piper observed that his patch grew behind a large rock, that he always tried, when ploughing by it, to destroy it.

From the following circumstances I have great reason to believe that under high cultivation a much greater crop could be obtained.

In journeying on the road leading from this place to Boston, I espied some of this grass in a rich field, near the salt marsh, in a field of Mrs. Wells, in Hampton-Falls. Its extraordinary height and appearance attracted my attention,—it being then about the middle of October, and the grass perfectly fair and green. I pulled up one of the stalks, took it home, and measured the length of it, six feet eight inches. I have the stalk now in keeping.

From the knowledge I have of this grass, I am led to believe that by putting it under the *highest cultivation*, a very great crop can be obtained, in the whole season. I suppose from ten to twenty tons at least can be obtained per annum, and I believe if rightly managed it will be found to be very good fodder. As to its worth for pasture I know *nothing*,—but from the circumstances of its *never being known in pasture*, I doubt its great worth as to *close feeding*. Let the reader recollect the vast difference between this and the culture of our usual grasses—between choosing good grounds, ploughing and manuring them at the expense of twenty-five ox-cart loads to the acre, the first ploughing,—and the same the following season, when laid down to grass, and the growing of the *fresh thatch*, in the poorest of the field, never manured or ploughed at all. What is the probable difference in the crops, per acre? The one which has been so well cultivated, will produce from one to two tons per acre,—whereas the neglected, poorer, hard ground, if set in *thatch*, may grow four tons on the same quantity of ground. It is *possible* if not *probable*, that if this grass, should succeed well here under proper cultivation, that it will do well at the South,—and I shall feel myself bound, after my experiments are successfully tested, to inform the public, and especially my friend who has so kindly sent me the seed of the Gama, not forgetting to send him seeds of such of the grasses as I may deem valuable.

I will name another species of Grass that I found at Hampton-Falls, mixed in with the other grass and with bushes. This latter is a handsome grass, or grain; it nearly resembles bald wheat, about the same height, full of leaves, and uncommonly green in appearance, before it was dried, as well as after. The kernel or seed is longer than wheat, but not full; it appears not to be ripe, although in October;—which is most proper to call it grain or grass, I know not; I can better determine after being better acquainted with it. I should think much of this if I had not found it so near salt marsh. I sowed a portion of the seed last fall, and another this spring. It appears every way to look inviting as food for animals as any vegetable I ever saw, and in the culture of this there is nothing to fear from want of seed. I am much pleased with it, and have a great hope it will prove valuable. I am entirely unacquainted with it, any more than what I have named.—Of these seeds, and all those that I am not well

acquainted with, I am careful to sow a portion on high and low ground, and in Fall and Spring.

ABEDNEGO ROBINSON,
Of Portsmouth, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A FARMER WANTS.

The Farmer wants a stable mind,
A purpose sure and steady,
To patient industry inclined—
For business always ready.
Good careful habits well inixed,
And judgment acting clearly,
To sift out truths with error mixed,
Though it should cost him dearly.
He wants a neat and prudent wife,
Who, when he earns, can save it;
Who kindly soothes the cares of life,
(Best gift of him who gave it.)
He wants a snug and tidy farm,
And health and strength together;
A house and barn to keep all warm
In cold or rainy weather.
Heaven's blessing then must crown the whole
Or all his hopes are blasted;
But with this resting on his soul,
The purest joys are tasted.
He then enjoys a bliss, unknown
To those the world calls greatest;
Known only to the good alone,
The earliest and the latest.

CURIOUS EXTRACT AND PROPHECY—From the celebrated Matthew Lyon, formerly a member of congress, to a gentleman in Baltimore—dated 25th May, 1819.

"Your friend, the long detested Cobbett, has excited me to wish for some more of the Swedish turnip seed, than what the doctor has wrote for; a half ounce package directed to M. Lyon, Jr. P. M. in this place, would be a great favor, and an equal quantity of the best Radish seed would also be a favor; our Radish seed is run out, and all our Radishes go to seed before the root become as large as a child's finger—the Swedish turnip seed may arrive time enough, that is in 6 weeks.

I say the long detested Cobbett, because I am sure that no one could have acted the part he did 20 years ago but one possessed of a villainous heart—his talents then were at market, and have been ever since. I believe that the wretch is beholden to the purse and the influence of the weak Sir Francis Burdett, for a great share of the wealth he enjoys at present. See how he treats the old Baronet—Cobbett has of late been doing good; I am willing it should be so—before he never would be an American citizen! why this caution? because the wretch has an ambition to be a member of the British Parliament some day! bad as he is, he is just fit for the place he covets.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't. Serv't.

M. LYON.

To J. S. Skinner, editor of the American Farmer.

ANTI-BILIOUS AND BILIOUS CHOLIC TINCTURE.

The following prescription was given, many years since, by an eminent Physician of this state, to a friend residing in the tide water region, in a situation where the autumnal fevers annually prevailed. At all seasons of the year, this friend was

subject to the most violent attacks of *bilious cholera*, and for ten or twelve years, had never escaped a fall without a bilious fever, in some shape or other, and as he lived some considerable distance from a Physician, medical aid was difficult to be obtained.

Thus situated, he applied to the Physician in question, to give him a prescription for a remedy which he might keep by him in readiness, in order that he might, at least, be able to hold his enemy in check until medical aid could be procured. Now for the prescription—which instead of being a *check* proved a *curative* :

Take 1½ oz. Gentian root,
1½ oz. Rhubarb,
1½ oz. Jalap,
2 oz. Ginger,
2 oz. Calamus,
½ oz. Ipecacuanha,
1 oz. Orange peel,
1 oz. Seneca Snake root,
2 oz. Centaury.

The whole to be bruised fine, or pulverized, and put into a gallon jug,—then add a sufficient quantity of Holland Gin to fill up the jug, let it stand to digest for forty-eight hours, when it will be fit for use—the oftener it is shaken during the first forty-eight hours the better. The tincture when made should be permitted to remain on the ingredients, as it can be decanted off in a *fine* state when wanted for use. A wine glass full is a dose to be taken when attacked with the *cholera*, to be repeated at intervals of an hour until relief is found; more than one dose is hardly ever necessary.

With regard to the autumnal diseases, the Physician who gave this prescription, recommended its use whenever any derangement of the stomach indicative of a bilious condition of the system occurred in the fall of the year, to be taken in doses of a wine glass full at intervals of an hour until it acted freely upon the bowels, and if the derangement was considerable, that the two first wine glasses might be exhibited at intervals of half an hour.

This medicine is as prompt in its operation as in its relief, and combines in itself the properties of a carminative, a purgative, a tonic, a diuretic; it determines to the surface, and is sufficiently emetic to rouse and give healthful action to the stomach. As Dr. W. observed—"no gentleman living within the deleterious influence of marsh miasmata, or who is subject to bilious or other cholera, should be without a jug of it prepared in his family."

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1835.

The following articles were exhibited, viz :

By Mr. Richard G. Valentine, six large Tomatoes, measuring 15½ inches circumference.

By Mr. Richard G. Valentine, fine specimens of the Windsor and Orange Pear.

By Mr. Thos. Dixon—specimens of the Bell Pear.

By Mrs. Forney, 4 varieties of very fine Apples, and 3 kinds of very fine Plums.

By Mr. Geo. H. Keerl, a splendid specimen of the

Lord John Russel Dahlia—Levick's Commander-in-chief Dahlia, and double dwarf Sunflower. By Master Daniel Hook, fine specimens of the Bien-Amie and Maria Addison Dahlias.

By Mr. Saml. Feast, 3 varieties of Heaths, Nerium Coronarium, Plumbago Capensis, Hibiscus Sinensis variegata, gloxinia maculata, Fuschia coccinea, Pelargonium Russellianum, Jasminum odorata, 12 varieties of new roses, with many others, &c.

At 12 o'clock the committee awarded the weekly premium to Mrs. Forney, for very fine Apples and Plums.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from London and Liverpool of the 23d and 24th of June have been received.

The governments of France and England appear to have determined to aid the queen of Spain without subjecting themselves to the responsibility of an open intervention. Instead of yielding a manly assistance as required by the quadruple treaty, of which they are parties, they merely suspend their prohibitory laws so as to allow enlistments to go on in favor of their ally. This does not come up to our notions of what is due to national honor: we are for the straightforward ingenuous course, which in defence of right never stops to calculate consequences. Recruiting for the service of the Queen was rapidly going on in England, France and Belgium, and for the Carlists in Holland and Germany. The Queen's affairs, however, appear to have assumed a more favorable aspect at home.

William Cobbett, member of parliament for Oldham, died at his farm in Surry, England, on the 18th of June.

An explosion in a coal mine recently took place in England, by which 75 hoys and 25 men lost their lives.

There is a project going on in the French Chambers to do away with the government monopoly of tobacco.

The new Portuguese ministry are unpopular, but although there was considerable excitement no open breaches of the peace had taken place. It appears that the young widowed Queen had formed the determination of taking a French Prince to her arms as her liege lord, but that England had protested against the measure.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 23d, 1835.

Scarcely any change has taken place in our Cotton Market for a fortnight past, during which the demand has continued moderate. The import into Liverpool since last January, amounts to 530,000 against 522,000 to same period last year; in the supply from the United States the decrease is 11,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at about 208,000 bales, of which about 178,000 is American.

The flour market continues dull. Turpentine in fair demand; the last parcel sold was 2200 bbls good quality at 11s 6d a 11s 7d per cwt, chiefly at the former price. The demand for Tobacco has been in a great measure suspended for a week past, but the Market remains firm.

Tobacco, Va. Leaf 4 a 7s, stemmed 4½ a 7s, Kentucky Leaf 4s a 5½s, Stemmed 5s to 5½s.

Rice 16s to 18s, Cloverseed per cwt. 50s to 60s Quercitron Bark 9s 6d to 10s 6d, Turpentine 10s 6d to 12s 6d, Tar 13s 6d to 14s.

Cotton—Upland 9½ a 12½, Orleans 9½ a 12, Mobile 10 a 12, Alabama 9½ a 11, S. Island 22 a 30, Stained 12a18, Flour in bond 17s 6d a 25s 6d.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The citizens of Kent county, Md., have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late Gen. Philip Reed, than whom a braver or a better soldier never lived, none more deserving of the lasting testimony of a nation's gratitude.

The people of Vicksburg, Mississippi, have recently inflicted summary punishment in the name of *Lynch-law*, upon a number of persons charged with the crime of gambling, and at other places in the same state, similar punishment has been visited upon others charged with being concerned in an insurrection of the negroes. In both cases several individuals were hung—in the first, five gamblers, and in the latter upwards of thirty blacks and whites. Summary punishments in a land of written constitutions and laws are always to be deplored, and should be discountenanced. There are, to be sure, occasions where the safety of whole communities require more prompt action than awaits the operation of the law, but these are few, and the evidences of their existence should be obvious indeed, before such measures can be justified, and we hope they exist on the present occasion.

The legislature of Delaware has just closed an extra session, and we perceive that among the acts passed, there is one granting to the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, all the powers necessary for a speedy completion of that road.—We rejoice at this,—first because as an American we feel a national pride at every facility of intercommunication which is effected, believing that each will add another link to that chain which is to bind us together as one people—and secondly—because the noble bearing of the chivalrous little state, in our struggle for independence, endear her to us by associations which we cherish with feelings of the profoundest veneration and endearing affection.

The route projected of the Rail-road from the city of New York to Erie, having been completed, the engineers are preparing thirty or forty miles of the road for contract, which will be speedily given out.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of Mr. Robinson's essay on Grasses—do. of a communication from a correspondent of St. Mary's co. Md.—do. of a communication from Lehigh co. Pa., on the crops, value of lime, &c.—Notice of, and extracts from, letters from correspondents in North and South Carolina, on the policy of commencing the silk culture in those states—Notice of Mr. Skinner's retirement from the Turf Register—AN APPEAL by the editor to the people of the old states, particularly—Robert Sinclair on the Turnip culture, containing directions for selecting and preparing the ground, the kind and quality of manure, quality and preparation of seed, time of sowing, and mode of cultivation—Communication from Lehigh co. Pa. on the crops, rotation, use and value of lime, &c. Mr. Robinson's essay on native grasses—What a Farmer wants—Curious extract and prophecy concerning Cobbett—Anti-bilious and bilious cholera tincture—Proceedings of the Maryland Horticultural Society—Foreign Abstract—Domestic Summary—Prices Current, &c.—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	5 50	6 50
CAFFEIN on the hoof,	100 lbs.	5 50	6 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	50	91
White,	"	90	
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	74	18
North Carolina,	"	184	194
Upland,	"	184	194
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 374
FLOUR, BAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 5	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	7 00
Super Howard street,	"	6 87	7 00
Wagon price,	"	6 62	
City Mills, extra,	"	6 75	6 87
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	6 87
Susquehanna,	"	5 00	5 12
Rye,	"	4 37	4 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds. bhd.	bhd.	20 00	
do. in bbls. bbl.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEED, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	1 50	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
Heavy, country, do. rotted,	pound.	6	7
water rotted,	"	7	8
HOES, on the hoof,	100 lb.	6 50	6 75
Slaughtered,	"	12	
Heavy—first sort,	pound.	10	
second,	"	8	
refuse,	"	33	35
LINE,	bushel.	5 0	6 00
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	35	38
OATS,	"	1 25	
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	3 12	
Black eye,	"	1 31	
Lady,	"	2 0	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	8	4
Ground,	barrel.	85	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	88	
RAPE,	pound.	4 00	5 00
RYE,	bushel.	5 00	7 00
Susquehanna,	"	6 00	12 00
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs.	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapper, suitable	"	6 00	12 00
for cigars,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	6 00	9 00
Kentucky,	"	1 45	1 50
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
Red,	"	34	34
WHISKY, let pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	374
" in hds.	"	33	334
wagon price,	"	1 50	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	00 lbs.	1 75	
To Wheeling,	"	62 to 75	30 to 32
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	62	62 28 30
Full Merino,	"	45	52 28 28
Three fourths Merino,	"	40	45 23 26
One half do.	"	35	40 24 25
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	38	40 25 27
Pulled,	"		

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling BULL, a very superior animal; a 7-8 blood, same age; also two COWS, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Potatoes given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known. Letters from a distance must be post paid. June 30th.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	11	114
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,	pound.	10	104
Shoulders,	"	10	104
Middlings,	"	9	10
Assorted, country,	"	184	25
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"		
Roll,	"		
CIDER,	barrel.	3 00	6 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	17 00	30 00
Cows, new milch,	"	8 00	12 00
Dry,	"	2 00	
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 75	1 87
CHOP RYE,	dozen.	7 75	
EGGS,	barrel.	4 374	4 50
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	"	4 50	4 62
No. 2,	"	2 25	2 75
H rings, salted, No. 1,	cwt.	10	104
Mackerel, No. 3,	pound.		
Cod, salted,	"		
LARD,	"		

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	Farmers Bank of Virginia,	2a
Other branches,	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury,	Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Bank,	do
Washington,	Ohio Banks, generally 3a34	
Georgetown,	New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2	
Alexandria,	New York City,	4a
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,	2a3
Philadelphia,	Massachusetts,	2a21
Chambersburg,	Connecticut,	2a24
Gettysburg,	New Hampshire,	2a24
Pittsburg,	Maine,	2a24
York,	Rhode Island,	2a24
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2	North Carolina,	3a4
Delaware (under \$5),	South Carolina,	2a3
Do. (over 5),	Georgia,	4a5
Michigan Banks,	New Orleans,	do
Canadian do.,		

FOR SALE.

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low. June 9th. SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This Variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository, June 30th.

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June 2.

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A DURHAM BULL—Apply at this office. June 2

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